

Representatives, occupying the right. Senator Frye, President pro tempore of the Senate, had a place in this line. Among others on the stage were Senators Hansbrough, Henry Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions; Major McDowell, chief of the House of Representatives; Assistant Secretary Allen, Dr. Wines, of the Census Bureau; the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Archibald Hopkins, chief clerk of the Court of Claims; Senator Scott, Senator Fairbanks, Senator Proctor, Senator Keen, Senator Bacon, Senator Clark of Wyoming, Senator

tary to the President, and Mr. Corsey, Assistant Secretary to the President. The committee of arrangements of Congress, Senators William C. Chandler, William B. Allison, and Augustus O. Bacon, and Representatives William C. Levering, Robert G. Cousins, Frank G. Clarke, Amos J. Cummings, and John Wesley Gaines, followed the President and Cabinet to the statue. General Miles, Governor Crane, of Massachusetts, and his aide; District Commissioners Wight, Ross, and Beach, and many other prominent persons joined in the procession to the triangle at the intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode

Island Avenues, in which the bronze image of Webster stands.

**MRS. MARY T. LEITER'S SUIT.**

**The Action in the Courts Temporarily Suspended.**

The expected action in the Supreme Court of the District today in the case of Mary T. Leiter against the Metropolitan Railroad Company and the members of its board of directors, severally and collectively, asking for an accounting, the appointment of a receiver, and an injunction to restrain its officers from exercising the functions of their offices during the pendency of the proceedings was not taken today.

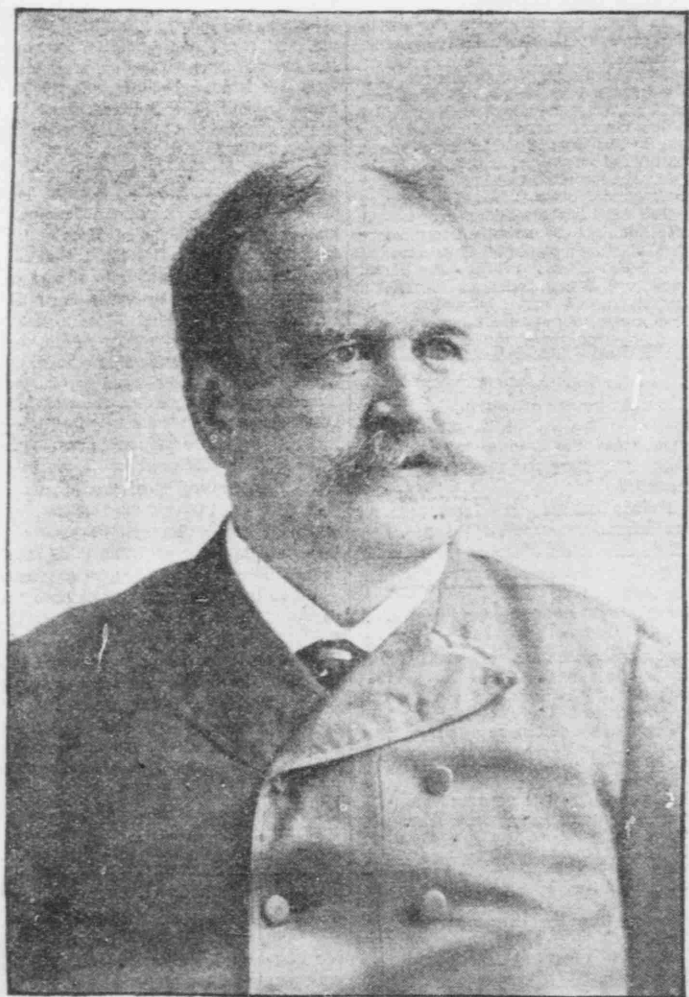
It was expected that counsel for the complainant would apply to the courts for a temporary restraining order, but it was learned that in all probability no action will be taken with this view, until after the Metropolitan Railroad Company has filed its answer to the complaint of Mrs. Leiter.

As explained in the morning edition of The Times, Mrs. Leiter owns about \$80,000 worth of holdings in the Metropolitan Railroad Company, and that since the organization and incorporation of the Washington Traction Electric Company, complains that she does not know how her interests are secured. For this reason she asks that the Metropolitan Railroad Company be compelled to make her an accounting.

**DR. A. H. WITMER DEAD.**

**The Assistant Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Asylum for the Insane.**

Dr. A. H. Witmer, the Assistant Superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Asylum for the



SECRETARY LONG.

front of the stage and bow. Then the audience was satisfied.

Mr. Chandler announced that the Rev. Dr. Coulen, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, would pronounce the benediction. After this, the audience, which during the progress of the ceremonies had grown into a great crowd, arose, the band began to play Santelmann's March, "Admiral Dewey," and then the excitement, caused upon the breaking up of a throng of people began. A lane through the crowd was made that the President, his Cabinet, and the Justices of the Supreme Court might pass out.

Carriages were in waiting in Lafayette Place, and entering there, President McKinley, Secretary Hay, Secretary Clegg, Secretary Root, Attorney General Griggs, Postmaster General Smith, Secretary Long, Secretary Hitchcock, and Secretary Wilson were driven to the statue. With the Presidential party were Mr. Porter, Secre-

Insane, died at 7 o'clock this morning from heart troubles, which were induced by an attack of typhoid pneumonia.

Dr. Witmer had been ill for several weeks. He joined the staff of the hospital in 1876, and was fifty-four years old.

**Dickens' Son's Appointment.**

(From the Chicago News.)

Lately the youngest son of the late Charles Dickens has been appointed inspector of the rabbit-proof fences under the New South Wales Government. Edward Balwer Letton Dickens, the godson of the first Lord Lytton. He has been thirty years in the colony, and sat in the Sydney Parliament as member for Wilcannia for many years, being finally unelected in favor of a labor candidate. He has also run a stock and station agency for some time in Melbourne, Sydney, and Wilcannia.

**A New Steamer Fanned.**

(From the Philadelphia Record.)

The Hamburg-American Packet Company intends to use a new fuel on its freight steamers that are now being built for the East Asian trade. This fuel is a semi-fluid petroleum which is imported from Borneo. It is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It economizes space and allows of a reduction in the number of firemen.

**IN THE SENATE.**

**The Transvaal and Insular Affairs Brought Up.**

In the Senate today a resolution was offered by Mr. Allen directing the Secretary of State to inform the Senate whether any person accredited a representative from the Transvaal Republic had been refused official recognition by the United States Government; for what reason such recognition was refused and whether the representative of any other government protested against such official recognition.

**THE TRIAL OF MOLINEUX.**

**Another Letter With the Barnes Signature Introduced.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 18.—Roland B. Molineux entered the courtroom at this morning's session of his trial for the alleged murder of Mrs. Katherine Adams with no trace upon his countenance of any worry that might have been caused by yesterday's impressive scenes. At the close of the afternoon sitting he had a long consultation with his counsel, Mr. Weeks, and the fact that Heckmann, one of the letter box wit-

ness, had so positively identified him as the man who had rented a box under the name of "H. C. Barnes," was taken as having something to do with this consultation.

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No. 4. Instructions to the Surveyors, 1762. Manuscript.

**THE MASON AND DIXON LINE.**

**Interesting Documents of the Survey at Annapolis.**

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 18.—In connection with the re-marking of Mason and Dixon's line, for which an appropriation of \$5,000 will be asked of the legislature, to be used with a like appropriation from Pennsylvania, it may be stated that the land office of Maryland possesses the original field notes of the surveyors, Mason and Dixon, together with other manuscript and printed documents bearing on the Maryland and Pennsylvania boundary line. Mr. George H. Shafer, chief clerk of the land office, took these valuable historical documents to Washington a short time ago, where they were examined as priceless treasures by officers of the Geodetic Survey and of the State Department. There are five books in this collection.

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SENATOR CHANDLER.

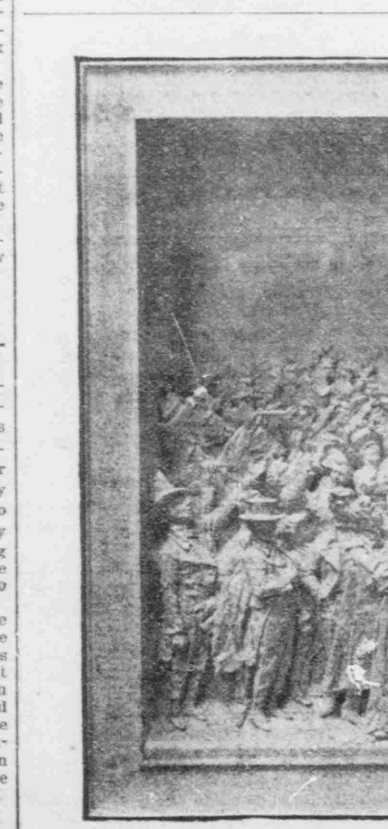
in the case. The envelope is addressed "G. B. Wright, Box 1712, Marshall, Mich." and postmarked New York, May 31, '38. The letter reads as follows:

Dear Sir—Please send prescription, and oblige

Box 217, No. 257 W. 42d St., New York.

H. C. BARNES.

Mr. Shafer took these volumes to Washington city in response to the request of the officers of the Geodetic Survey. They were so much impressed with the historical and actual value of the documents that they asked Mr. Shafer if he would have them to the State Department, which he readily consented to do. He found in the possession of the State Department some records of the Mason and Dixon survey, but nothing to be compared for completeness and value to these volumes. The officials of the State Department were also impressed with the historical documents, and took some photographs from them.



REPRESENTATIVE LOVERING.

copy of the letter was shown to Mr. Carvalho, expert for the defense, but he would say nothing about it.

Vincent G. Hamill, manager of the Maraden Remedy Company, was called to the stand, and a bunch of papers placed in his hand for examination. He said that he knew the Von Mohl firm, but was not permitted to say what he knew.

The witness identified a letter from "H. C. Barnes," containing a request for some medicine, as having been received by him, and to which he had sent an answer. Mr. Weeks objected to this line of testimony,

**THE MISTAKE OF A MENDICANT.**

**His Wits Displaced by an Intended Victim's Appeal.**

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

"There are a number of sturdy beggars in town at present," said a young grain man from Cotton Exchange place, "who pounce upon gentlemen accompanied by ladies and demand alms after the manner of footpads. They say the trodden worm turns occasionally, and the richest incident of the kind I have yet heard of was described to me yesterday by an eyewitness. It occurred last Monday night. The beggar was standing, it seems, on Customhouse Street, near the corner of North Peters, when along came a young man in evening dress, escorting a young woman, also in festive attire. The friend, who tells me of the affair, got a good look at the couple under a street lamp, and says the young man had all the earmarks of a typical river front 'scrapper,' who had evidently hired a swallow-tail and was taking his best girl to some ball. The beggar saw them only in the dark, and must have thought he had easy prey in a pair of swells. At any rate he intercepted them with a demand for two bits, and when they tried to slip by, snarled out that they could keep the money if they needed it more than he did.

The tough young man stopped and for a moment looked mournfully at the mendicant, as though he hesitated to tackle a disagreeable duty. Then he handed his hat and cigar to his companion. 'Wasn't it my friends describes as bewildering.

**FLY-PAPER PROFITS.**

**An Idea of the Money Made in the Business.**

(From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.)

"I see that the big paint firm of Berry Bros. & Co. figures as one of the principal creditors of the American White Lead and Color Works," remarked a business man. "It may be interesting to note in connection that the Berry's are generally supposed to own the majority of stock in the Fly-paper Trust.

"Fly-paper is something that any capitalist might well stick to—and that's no joke, either. It is made by simply coating the sheets with a solution of molasses and rosin, and as the cost of the raw material is next to nothing the profit is correspondingly large. When the stuff was first put on the market it was manufactured in a very primitive fashion, entirely by hand, but the demand rapidly increased to such proportions that special machinery was devised and a modern factory can easily turn out from 10,000 to 15,000 sheets a day, all boxed and ready for delivery.

Nearly all the flypaper works are located in Michigan, and some time ago they were consolidated under one general management. It was then that the Berry's, who are commercial magnates in Detroit, are said to have gone in. I got my information from a very reliable source, and was told that the net profits of the trust last year were about \$600,000. Of course that isn't it with such giants as the Rubber Trust and the Oil Trust, and the Steel Trust, but nevertheless it is a good deal of money to squander on flies.

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## ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE

**Benjamin H. Snell's Case Brought Before Judge Clabaugh.**

**Motion for a Further Postponement Overruled and the Work of Securing a Jury Begun—The Appearance of the Prisoner—The Weisenberger Family in the Courtroom.**

Benjamin H. Snell was put on trial today before Justice Clabaugh for the murder of thirteen-year-old Lizzie Weisenberger on the morning of August 6 last. The defendant appeared haggard and worried when he entered the courtroom. His presence was more than the Weisenbergers, mother and sisters of the murdered girl, could bear. They were on the verge of collapsing, and were removed to the witness room where they remained during the rest of the day. The father of the defendant, C. B. Snell, from Augusta, Ga., was present at the opening of the proceedings, but the aged mother of the prisoner was too weak after her journey from the South yesterday, to withstand the trying ordeal and did not attend.

The defendant, with the exception that he appears to have lost flesh during his incarceration, looked much the same as on the day he was arraigned for the crime. He was accompanied into the courtroom by Deputy United States Marshal Springman, and took his seat immediately behind his counsel, Messrs. Frederick Mitchell and Charles H. Turner.

He did not appear to be so disinterested in the proceedings as was George W. Horton, who, when tried for the murder of Mrs. Jane Nicholson, also made a plea of insanity his defense.

Snell was, of course, the cynosure of all eyes. The courtroom was crowded to its utmost capacity, long before the hour fixed for the proceedings to begin. All the windows in the corridor north of the courtroom were crowded with persons, straining their neck to get a glimpse of the murderer.

Among these were many women who remained in the building the greater part of the day.

As soon as Justice Clabaugh took his place on the bench, District Attorney Anderson announced that the Government was ready to proceed with the trial. Mr. Turner, the senior counsel for the defense, then made a final appeal for postponement on the ground that his associate attorney, William Fleming, of Atlanta, Ga., is ill at the Columbia Hospital, and could not participate in the trial.

The motion was opposed by Assistant District Attorney Gould, who stated that on last Friday, when a continuance was made from Tuesday, the time set for the trial, until today, it was understood no further postponement would be asked for. In addition, he said that Mr. Fleming took to active part in the preparation of the case, and was not even known to be ill until Monday. Aside from this, Mr. Gould said, it was only fit to state that District Attorney Anderson has left a sick bed, against the advice of his physician, to be present at the trial.

Justice Clabaugh, on hearing the statements of counsel, overruled the motion for a continuance, and ordered the trial to proceed.

The empanelling of a jury was then commenced, and it was evident from the searching manner in which the jurors were examined that it would take a long time to complete the panel. The member of the regular panel for the month of January, F. H. Youngs, when called stated that he had made up his mind as to the innocence of the defendant, although he had not expressed his opinion. He also stated that he was also opposed to capital punishment. He was excused as were Talcott, of the Columbia Hospital, the former because he was opposed to capital punishment, and the latter by reason of prejudice against the defendant. Several other members of the panel were stood aside for similar causes.

**MONEY IN SMALL THINGS.**

**Inventors Who Have Made Fortunes Out of Odd Devices.**

(From the Patent Record.)

The inventor of the roller-shade made \$200,000. The gimlet pointed screw has been productive of more wealth than most silver mines. The fortune made by the man, who first thought of copper tips to children's shoes would be under-estimated at \$100,000 in first-class securities. Even a little thing like the common needle threader is worth \$2,000 a year to its owner; while the "return ball," or wooden ball fastened on a piece of elastic—yields \$10,000 per annum.

This is only one of many profitable toys; we may mention the "Dancing Jim Crow," which produces \$15,000 a year; the "Wheel of Life," worth in all fully \$100,000; the walking figure of "John Gilpin," and the "Chameleon top." The sale of the last named toy has been enormous, and the profits also enormous. Indeed the "Chameleon top," as a profitable invention, has probably exceeded any one discovery in modern times, however valuable and important it may be.

As far as profits are concerned, inventions of toys pay better than those of anything else. The man who discovered that a candle, if tapered at the end, would stick firmly into its socket, patented the idea and afterward founded the largest candle factory in the world. An umbrella years

**THE ADDRESS AT BUNKER HILL.**

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**The Paris Again Adorned.**

MILFORD HAVEN, Jan. 18.—The steamship Paris was floated out of the drydock here this morning.

ago used to be made of whalebone and gingham. It weighed as much as a portmanteau. Alpaca was substituted for gingham, then silk for alpaca. Each change meant a fortune to the inventor who brought it about. For a long time the ribs were solid; then Samuel Fox arose, took the structure, and cut grooves along its ribs. He designed the "patent Paragon frame," and lived to see his invention used universally. At the death of Samuel Fox his heir benefited to the extent of \$175,000 in the residue of a total profit of at least \$500,000.